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BERLIN'S DECISION NOT REACHED YET

Von Jagow Tells Reichstag No Answer Prepared Concerning American Note.

WASHINGTON IS RESTLESS

As No Word Comes, Grave Concern Is Seen in Administration Circles.

BERLIN (via London), May 2.—Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, at the opening of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, said the government had not yet reached a decision with regard to the situation that had arisen from the American note to Germany regarding Germany's submarine campaign. He said the Imperial Chancellor returned from headquarters, Herr von Jagow added, he would give the committee definite information.

The Foreign Minister said the government, in view of the importance of the American question, would have been glad to make a statement to-day regarding the status of the problem, but that for that reason stated this was impossible.

GRAVE CONCERN FELT

AS DAYS SLIP BY
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Two weeks have passed since the United States dispatched a note to Germany demanding an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare, and to-night the State Department still was without any definite information indicating that the demand would be complied with.

As the days go by and no reply comes from Berlin and Ambassador Gerard sends no word regarding the attitude of the American government, an air of grave concern is becoming manifest in administration circles. Publicly, officials continue to preserve an air of optimism. Privately, no attempt is made to conceal a contrary feeling, and this feeling is certain to become more pronounced unless some definite news is forthcoming overnight.

GERMAN EMBASSY IS CERTAIN OF AGREEMENT

It is felt here that the very length of time which has been consumed by the German government in preparing a reply in itself indicates that the communication will not take the shape of a simple response to the direct and clear-cut issue raised in the American note. It is feared that the reply is likely to assume an argumentative character, which can be scarcely regarded as meeting the requirements of the United States.

Persons in close touch with affairs at the German embassy, however, continue to express themselves as being positive that Germany will make concessions to the United States which will prevent the breaking of diplomatic relations. It is felt in German circles that Germany certainly will agree to abandon operations objectionable to the United States—at least, pending negotiations on the subject. In this connection it is pointed out that there is even a possibility that instructions to this end already have been issued to submarine commanders, there having not been reported during the last few days attacks which could be complained of. It is reiterated that messages from the Berlin Foreign Office clearly indicate Germany is most anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States.

Mr. Gerard has made no report, however, respecting his conferences with Emperor William, but it is realized that his absence from Berlin, probably without his code book and his probable reluctance to intrust confidential communications to the German military telegraph, may account for this.

High officials to-night earnestly expressed the hope that a dispatch from the ambassador would be received to-morrow.

Secretary Lansing had no information to lay before the Cabinet at to-day's meeting, and the situation was discussed only briefly.

RELIEF SHIPS SUNK

Steamer Chartered by American-Belgian Commission Goes to Bottom—Second Rescued.

LONDON, May 2.—Two steamers under charter by the American-Belgian Commission in Belgium have met with mishaps at sea.

The British steamer Hendonhall has been sunk, and the Swedish steamer Fridland has been damaged and is being towed into Black Deep, at the mouth of the Thames. Both vessels sailed from Portland, Me., for Rotterdam, with relief supplies for the Belgians.

A dispatch received by wireless this afternoon from the Dutch steamer Bataavia IV, said the Fridland was sinking. Another wireless from the Bataavia IV, this evening, however, said: "We are near the Long Sand Light-ship with the Fridland. We will bring her into Black Deep, at the mouth of the Thames."

The Fridland has on board 7,000 tons of wheat.

NEARLY MILLION TO FAMILY

Jacob Lorillard Leaves Estate of More Than \$800,000 to Widow, Son and Daughter.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, May 2.—Jacob Lorillard, son of Peter Lorillard, bequeathed his estate of more than \$800,000 to members of his family. He died in London, England, on April 28 last.

He left his widow, who was his second wife, \$175,000. To his son, Ernest Edward Lorillard, he gave \$400,000. Jacob Lorillard, Jr., was given \$25,000, and Mrs. Frances Augusta Sands, his daughter, was given \$200,000.

FRENCH MASTERS OF VERDUN BATTLE

They Hold Initiative and Are Launching Powerful Blows at Germans.

COUNTERSTROKE EXPECTED

Drive at British May Be Attempted to Draw Off Attack.

PARIS, May 2.—The French in their powerful counteroffensive north of Verdun have won by storm more than a mile of trenches. For the time at least, the initiative has passed into their hands. Reports to-night say that the Germans are bringing up great masses of reinforcements in an effort to stop the French drive and regain the directing hand in the battle of Verdun. That General Petain has struck on the psychological moment, and that the French are now definite masters of the Verdun fighting, is the opinion of military experts here. They expect that the Germans will strike somewhere else on the front, most probably against the sectors held by the British, as means of letting the Verdun attempt sink gradually into the tomb of history.

The latest French gain has been made southeast of Fort Douaumont, where a German trench was seized for a length of about 500 yards. About 100 prisoners were taken.

The same War Office statement which claims this success states that reports last received after some delay show that in the fighting of Saturday and Sunday the French conquered German trenches over a front of 1,000 meters to a depth of from 300 to 500 meters in the region of Dead Man's Hill.

The midnight communication shows that the French are continuing their heavy bombardment west of the Meuse, while on the opposite side of the river the big guns are belching as far south as Damouloup. The French, replying vigorously, broke up German movements around Vaux pond and the Chaffour woods.

ENGLAND AGAIN ATTACKED

BY GERMAN AIRSHIPS
LONDON, May 2.—Four hostile airships attacked the northeast coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland last night.

The official announcement on the raid says that the movements of the raiders appeared uncertain, adding: "A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire, but there are no details yet regarding the casualties or damage."

AUTILLERY ACTIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF MEUSE

PARIS, May 2.—The official communication to-night reads:

"In Champagne the fire of our artillery against a German battery in the region of Moronvilliers, north of Proven, caused several explosions and fires. Another battery counter-shelled by us north of Massiges suffered severe damage."

"In the Argonne the fighting continued to our advantage in the sector of Hill No. 285 (Haute Chevauchée)."

"West of the Meuse there has been an artillery action from the region of Avocourt as far as Le Mort Homme. "East of the Meuse the bombardment became intense between Thiamont farm and Damouloup. Our batteries dispersed enemy detachments north of the Chaffour woods and enemy concentrations northwest of Vaux pond."

"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."

"Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down by one of our pilots in a combat. The machine fell within the enemy lines north of Douaumont."

"The Belgian official communication reads: "After a violent bombardment, opened at daybreak on the Belgian positions immediately north of Dixmude, the Germans attempted a sudden attack on a post east of the Yser. The enemy, who gained a footing in three of our advanced posts, was immediately driven out."

"The artillery action continued with intensity in the region of Dixmude all day."

VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA IS CLAIMED BY BRITISH

LONDON, May 2.—The British official bureau announces that Lieutenant-General Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has reported as follows:

"A small British force moved out of Bushire on April 29 and attacked a hostile force which was strongly entrenched in the vicinity. The enemy was quickly driven off. We returned to Bushire unmolested. Our casualties were one British officer killed and one native Indian trooper wounded."

"A letter dated May 1 has been received from the Turkish commander-in-chief, Khalil Pasha, in which he agrees to exchange General Townshend's sick and wounded for an equivalent number of Mohammedan and Turkish prisoners. A hospital and other ships have been sent up to begin the evacuation."

THREE STEAMERS CHASED TO BEACH BY SUBMARINES

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2 (via London).—An official statement issued by the Turkish admiralty to-day said:

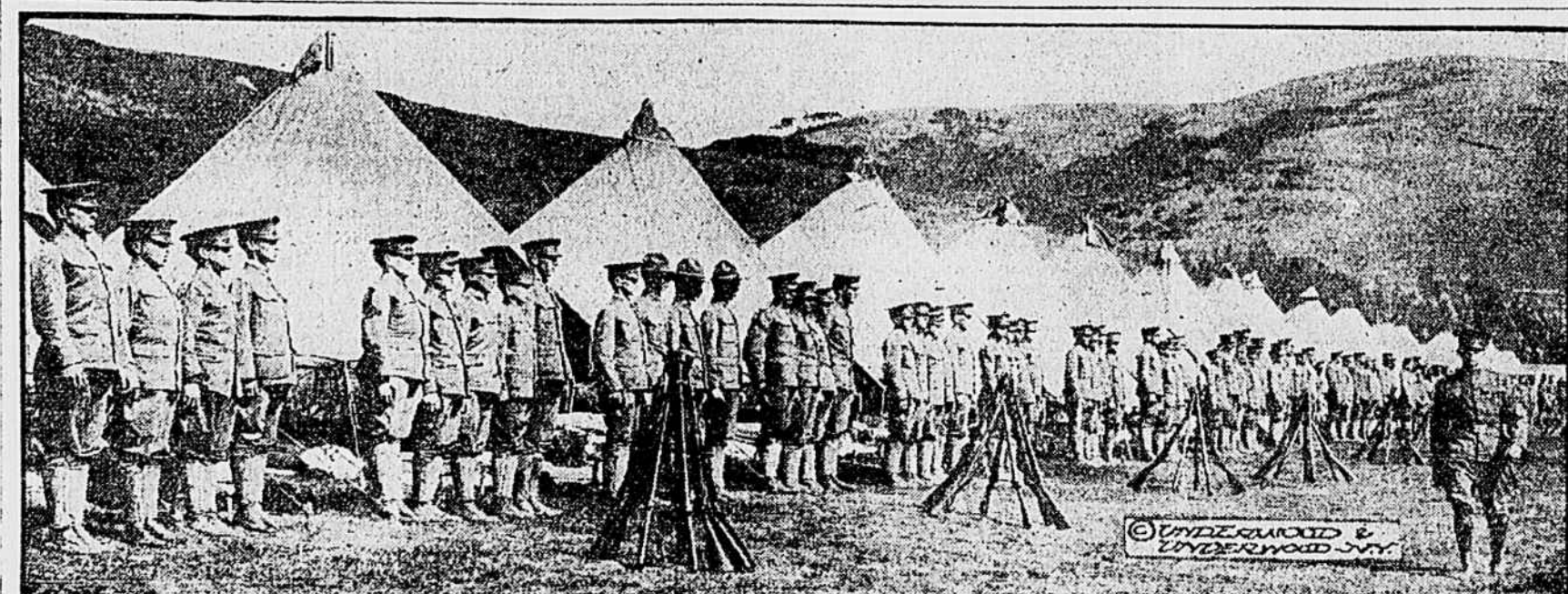
"Our submarines in the Black Sea recently chased three steamers onto the beach. One was destroyed by shell fire. We also sank four sailing vessels laden with provisions."

"Northwest of the position at Sohan our submarines were bombarded from the coast town of Socha."

GOING TO BIRMINGHAM REUNION?

Southern Railway official note. Fare, \$14.50 round trip. May 12 to 17. Stopovers. Arrange Pullman reservations now.

AGREEMENT WITH CARRANZA APPEARS TO BE CLOSE AT HAND



Schoolboys of San Francisco lined up for inspection in front of their tents at the training camp at Manzanita, Cal. This camp was formed exclusively for the school children of San Francisco and the bay cities. The purpose of this camp is to teach all the schoolboys the military life. It is under the direction of Major Watson, of the Poly High School of San Francisco.

LOANS TO BELLIGERENTS START FEDERAL PROBE

Comptroller of Currency Wishes to Know What American Banks Finance Warring Nations.

MUST MAKE FULL REPORTS

Reserve System Will Be Used to Find Out Number of Bonds and Other Foreign Securities Held in This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency to-day took steps to ascertain what American banks have financed European nations at war.

Revised blanks have been mailed to all members of the Federal reserve system to be used in the next bank call requiring each bank to report the number of bonds, loans or acceptances of foreign governments it holds under the following subdivisions:

Anglo-French bonds (part of \$500,000,000 issue).

Other English, French, Russian or Italian securities.

Securities of South American governments.

Securities of other foreign governments.

This information never before has been sought. It will dispose of an assortment of guesses and reports that are believed to have placed the total loan based on foreign securities far in excess of the real amount.

The blanks provide for no distinction between amounts loaned prior to the war and thereafter. Whatever foreign securities are now held by banks in this country will, therefore, be reported in totals irrespective of the date of issue.

Under revision, the blanks provide for a report on the number of employees who have taken no vacation for five years past. In this connection the comptroller's statement says:

"Because most men are physically and mentally in shape to perform their duties most efficiently when they have the benefit of a yearly vacation, and because of other obvious advantages, including the better opportunity afforded of having an impartial check made of books and accounts of all employees while on vacation, besides the training given understudies and assistants, the comptroller commends the granting of a vacation period to all bank employees each year."

Other revisions require the banks to report the amounts loaned to non-depositors and the number and amount of protested checks.

DUBLIN GROWS NORMAL

Official English Report States Work of Clearing Small Districts Is Being Carried Out.

LONDON, May 2.—An official dispatch from headquarters reads: "Dublin is gradually reverting to normal conditions. The work of clearing some small districts around Irish town is being carried out by an ever-contracting cordon."

"Cork: All is quiet in this county, with the exception of an affray in the Fermoyn district. Here the police, in attempting to arrest two men in a house, met with armed resistance, the constable being shot dead. On the arrival of reinforcements the occupants of the house, two of whom were wounded, surrendered."

"The Sin Felmers in Cork city, where there has been no rising, have yielded up their arms."

"Wexford: The column that went to Ennisorthy is carrying out the arrest of rebels in the County of Wexford. The rest of South Ireland is reported quiet."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PAGE

American Ambassador to Italy Says No Important Questions Are Pending in Rome.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, in the United States on leave, called on President Wilson to-day.

Mr. Page said there were no diplomatic questions of importance pending in Rome. He expects to be here about two weeks.

Two Killed in Riot of Steel Strikers at Pittsburgh Mills

Many Hurt and Great Property Damage Done by Mob Composed of Foreigners.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Two men are known to have been killed, four probably fatally wounded and a score of others seriously hurt this afternoon when a mob, said by the authorities to have been composed principally of foreigners, attacked the Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Steel Company in Braddock. A pitched battle lasting an hour followed, during which 400 shots were fired, but the rioters were finally forced to retreat in the face of a deadly fire from the riot guns and revolvers of deputy sheriffs and plant guards. The situation is quiet to-night, but 2,000 citizens of the borough have been sworn in as deputies, and are patrolling the streets. District Attorney Jackson announced that he would take steps at once for the deportation of all foreigners connected with the trouble.

The riot was the climax of a day of disorder in the Boroughs of Braddock and Rankin, during which mobs stormed the plants of four big steel companies, drove the workmen out and then partly wrecked the interior of the plants.

SNIPERS FIRE UPON DEPUTIES FROM DOORWAYS

Many of those injured in the fighting were spirited away by the rioters, and for hours after quiet had been restored injured continued to be brought to hospitals. Snipers, hidden in doorways and windows, tried to pick off deputies, and two were said to have been hit. Women also joined in the mad fight to gain entry to the works, and two of these were wounded. The two men killed were foreigners.

The mob first wrecked an office at the Edgar Thomson Works with clubs and stones. Deputies, rushing to prevent its destruction, were compelled to use it as a barricade, and from behind the wreckage they poured shot after shot into the mob, which withdrew after forty-five minutes. The plant for forty-five minutes, another charge was made, and in a hand-to-hand struggle the deputies and guards were forced back inside the plant.

STATE CONSTABULARY ON WAY TO BRADDOCK

Deputies on guard at the Westinghouse plants in Wilmerding and East Pittsburgh were dispatched to the scene, and, after a fierce battle, the mob was forced back out of the gates and compelled to run for shelter.

Reports to-night said two companies of State Constabulary which have been on strike duty at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have been ordered to Braddock, and will arrive to-morrow morning.

The movement started early in the day, when a procession was organized by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company strikers at East Pittsburgh to continue their efforts to bring out the workmen in the other factories of the Turtle Creek and Monongahela Valleys in support of their demand for an eight-hour day. They had been defeated in a similar attempt yesterday, and the marchers were angry when they set out. Pickets stationed at a number of Braddock factories had been worsted in encounters with workmen as the men were going to work, and the plants of American Steel and Wire Company, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, and a number of other plants had been shut down as a protection to the employees.

WAKE OF DESTRUCTION LEFT BY MARCHING MOB

Other plants continued to operate, however, and when the news was brought to the marching through the route was changed, and they stormed the buildings of the Sterling Steel Foundry Company, whose employees have been working eight hours a day for some time. The workmen were driven out and much damage done. This success was quickly followed by attacks on other factories in the neighborhood, the marchers continuing their work of destruction at every place where the men refused to join them.

By noon the crowd had swelled to a mob of 2,000 persons, many of whom were visibly intoxicated.

Meeting no resistance, they marched to Hawkins station, where they attacked the plant of the Nicholson Chain Company, employing 250 men.

The frenzied mob swept through the plant, driving men from their machines and knocking down all who stood in their way. Twenty or more workmen were injured before they were finally driven out, and the mob turned its attention to destroying property.

From the chain works the mob moved on to the Swissvale factory of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Glass Company, nearby, where 350 men, women and boys were at work. Everything possible was broken after the workers had been chased away.

Shouting and hooting, the rioters next appeared at the Thirteenth Street entrance to the Edgar Thomson Works. For a time the strikers contented themselves with a demonstration in which they called upon workmen inside to come out and join them.

This continued for perhaps half an hour, when a man rushed out from the mob and, pointing his revolver toward the entrance, fired as he ran. There was no response. A few minutes later the firing from the mob became almost general.

After the street in front of the entrance was cleared, the mob again congregated, listening to the harangues in foreign tongues of the leaders. The guards strengthened their lines and prepared to escort such of the 6,000 or 7,000 workmen in the mill as desired to go home at the end of the day's work, but the mob did not disturb them as they passed out, nor did it interfere with the night force which appeared for work.

Both the men who were killed and a majority of the wounded were members of the mob, but the authorities have not yet determined if they were strikers, as a number of pedestrians were also hit by stray bullets.

DEBATE ON LONG CONTROVERSY

Mr. Asquith added that the ministers agreed that the needful men could not be obtained by the existing machinery, but that they were available and could be spared from the industries for the successful prosecution of the war. Having given interesting details of the nation's success in its prodigious effort in raising 5,000,000 men for the army and navy, the Premier expressed confidence that the bill proposed would end, once and for all, the prolonged controversy, and in a general statement of the war situation, challenged the house to indicate if the government had lost the country's confidence.

The debate which followed the Premier's speech showed that the bill is likely to have a speedy passage, as it met with general approval. A number of Liberal and Labor members, however, said in effect that the bill was not justified. They contended that the government had been gradually driven from point to point by the conscriptionist press, and that military necessities had nothing whatever to do with the government's giving way.

TO INTRODUCE BILL AT SESSION TO-DAY

The bill will be introduced to-morrow, and will, it is understood, contain no suspensory clause.

The Labor party is about equally divided for and against the bill. The Irish Nationalists will take no part in the division. There is no hint of any Cabinet resignations or of the Labor members of the ministry seceding.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, during the course of his speech, said he would not lend himself personally to any attack with regard to the Mesopotamian campaign, as he believed that all departments were responsible for it.

CIVIL SERVICE PLAN LOSES

Senate Votes Against Amendment Affecting Proposed Federal Land Loan Board Employees.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate, after an all-day debate, to-day rejected an amendment to the Hollis rural credit bill, which would put employees of the proposed Federal land loan board under civil service.

The bill provides that employees be chosen without regard to classified service, but that they may be classified by executive order.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

Others Badly Hurt in Blast Which Wrecks Oilcloth Works in Yardville, Pa.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Three persons were instantly killed and three seriously injured by an explosion at the Yardville, N. J., Oilcloth Works to-day. There were twenty-five people in the building at the time of the blast, which is believed to have been due to fumes of gasoline. The entire building was destroyed.

MARKED PROGRESS MADE AT EL PASO BY TWO CONFEREES

Generals Scott and Obregon Continue Conference Into Night.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION ANTICIPATED BY BOTH

Negotiations Carried On in Spirit of Good Will, Statement Sets Forth.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW TROOPS

De Facto Government Convinced That Washington Will Not Alter Intention.

EL PASO, TEX., May 2.—Marked progress toward an agreement was made to-day by the American and Mexican conferees considering United States troop disposition in Mexico, according to unofficial, but authoritative, advices.

It is believed now the matter may be thrashed out in the next day or so. This progress was due to the fact, it was said, that General Alvaro Obregon, representing the de facto Mexican government, had concluded there was no possibility of altering the intention of the Washington government not to withdraw General Pershing's expeditionary force immediately.

At 8 o'clock to-night, two hours after the conference had begun, Major-General Scott handed the following statement to the Associated Press:

"We are conferring in a spirit of mutual good will, and hope to arrive at a solution that will be satisfactory to both of our governments. There will be nothing more for publication."

"This statement was signed 'Obregon and Scott.'"

WAR NOT DESIRED BY DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

"The attitude of the Mexican government is said to have been described by a Mexican official who took part in the first conference at Juarez, who is closely conversant with the entire situation, and who said:

"Between two evils you must choose the lesser. It would be folly to suppose the de facto government desires war."

It was gathered from this that the Mexicans had decided not to press the question of withdrawal with the possibility that a break might follow. The negotiations to-day took an unexpected turn. In the morning it was announced that there probably would be a meeting of the conferees in the afternoon with Generals Funston and Scott, representing the United States, as in the first conference, and with Generals Obregon and Trevino representing Mexico.

At noon, however, General Scott walked unattended from his private car to the Hotel Paso del Norte, leaving General Funston to lunch alone in the car. About the same time, General Obregon crossed over from Juarez in his touring car and proceeded to the same place.

SCOTT USES HIS TACTICS AS OFFICIAL PEACEMAKER

Arriving at the hotel, General Scott and General Obregon went to a room on the eighth floor, reserved by A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining and Smelter Company, which has large interests at Parral, the scene of the recent outbreak of Mexicans against the American troops. It became known then that the two generals were to be the guests at luncheon of Mr. McQuatters, a friend of both.

At this meeting, which began at noon and lasted into the night, General Scott is reported to have employed the same tactics which he successfully employed in his negotiations with Villa, the Germano incident and other affairs which won for him the reputation of being the official peacemaker of the Washington government.

He is said to have indicated to General Obregon these things:

"That the United States is the best friend Mexico has."

"That President Wilson only wishes to see Mexico rid of Villa outlaws, and as soon as this is accomplished the American troops will be withdrawn."

"That it appears that the attitude of the United States government has not been properly understood, since, far from seeking intervention, that is the very thing it wishes to avoid."

"That finally, the majority of the American people, and even the military, are in accord with President Wilson's desire to avoid intervention."

GUARD AGAINST RAID FROM OUTLAW BANDS

In addition, General Scott is reported to have said that the United States government had been informed that the Villa element still was very strong in Chihuahua and Durango, and it is felt that it must take every precaution against the repetition of such incidents as the Columbus raid.

As the afternoon wore on and the conference did not end and the report spread that General Scott was gaining his point. Late in the day Mr. McQuatters summoned to the conference room his business associate, W. J. Freeman, and a stenographer. Not long after, General Funston appeared at the